

REMARKS

Reconsideration of this application, as amended, is respectfully requested. This application has been reviewed in light of the Office Action mailed on July 14, 2003. Claims 1-7 are pending in the application with Claim 1 being in independent form. By the present amendment, Claim 6 has been canceled and Claims 1, 3 and 7 have been amended. No new matter or issues are believed to be introduced by the amendments.

I. Rejection of Claims 1-5 and 7 Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 1-4 and 7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 5,866,265 issued to Reilly et al. ("Reilly et al.") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,581,592 issued to Zarnoch et al. ("Zarnoch et al.").

Amended Claim 1 recites: "A method of manufacturing an X-ray scatter grid structure with regions exhibiting different X-ray related properties, wherein the method comprises the steps of: extruding material strips exhibiting different X-ray transmissivities so as to form the regions of said X-ray scatter grid structure, wherein said regions alternate between materials having high X-ray transmissivity and materials having low X-ray transmissivity; and allowing at least one of the extruded material strips to expand in at least one direction such that at least one dimension of the at least one of the extruded material strips prior to extrusion is restored" (emphasis added).

Reilly et al. disclose a method of manufacturing a grid structure fabricated from rubber compounds having different, abrasion resistance properties in order to produce a

rubber article having a surface designed for high abrasion resistance. Reilly et al. do not disclose or suggest the use of materials and compounds with X-ray related properties including X-ray transmissivity, in fact, no materials other than rubber compounds are disclosed. Further, Reilly et al. do not disclose or suggest applying the method of manufacture to any application other than to rubber articles designed for high abrasion resistance.

Zarnoch et al. disclose an anti-scatter grid device fabricated from a material having high X-ray transmissivity that is subsequently scored with grooves spaced at desired intervals and filled with a material having low X-ray transmissivity, thereby creating a grid structure with alternating transmissivity. An extrusion fabrication process, however, is not disclosed or suggested by Zarnoch et al. In fact, the specific method of fabrication disclosed by Zarnoch et al. clearly teaches away from an extrusion fabrication method. Therefore, the combination of these cited references is not appropriate, since the cited references teach towards very different arts and methods of fabrication.

Additionally, since Zarnoch et al. teach a practical method of fabricating the grid structure one skilled in the art would have had no need to look to Reilly et al. for a grid fabrication method. Consequently, without a suggestion in either reference to combine the two references, the combination cited would not be obvious to one skilled the art.

Therefore, it is believed that Claim 1 is patentably distinct over the prior art references and accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection with respect to Claim 1 under 35

U.S.C. §103(a) over Reilly et al. in view of Zarnoch et al. and allowance thereof are respectfully requested

Claims 2-4 and 7 depend from independent Claim 1 and thus are limited by the language recited by this independent claim. Therefore, for at least the reasons given above, Claims 2-4 and 7 are believed to be patentably distinct over the prior art references and accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection with respect to Claims 2-4 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Reilly et al. in view of Zarnoch et al. and allowance thereof are respectfully requested.

II. Rejection of Claims 5 Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claim 5 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Reilly et al. and Zarnoch et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,919,559 issued to Stevens ("Stevens"). The rejection, in reference to Claim 5, is respectfully traversed.

Claim 5 depends from independent Claim 1 and thus is limited by the language recited by this independent claim.

While Stevens discloses producing a louvered grid structure, Stevens does not overcome the deficiencies of Reilly et al. and Zarnoch et al. regarding applying extrusion fabrication processes to the production of X-ray grid structures having regions of different X-ray transmissivities. In fact, Stevens is silent on the method used to produce the X-ray grid structure and only discloses the method of forming the louvered configuration from an existing grid structure. Therefore, for at least the reasons given

above, Claim 5 is believed to be patentably distinct over the prior art references.

Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection with respect to Claim 5 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Reilly et al. and Zarnoch et al. in view of Stevens and allowance thereof are respectfully requested.

III. Rejection of Claim 6 Under 35 U.S.C. §102(b)

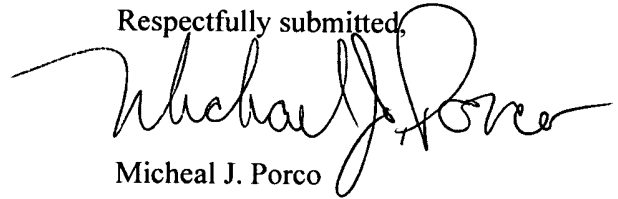
Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by Zarnoch et al. By the present amendment, Claim 6 has been canceled.

IV. Conclusions

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that all claims presently pending in the application, namely, Claims 1-5 and 7, are believed to be in condition for allowance and patentably distinguishable over the art of record.

If the Examiner should have any questions concerning this communication or feels that an interview would be helpful, the Examiner is requested to call John Vodopia, Esq., Intellectual Property Counsel, Philips Electronics North America, at 914-333-9627.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Micheal J. Porco". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "M".

Micheal J. Porco
Reg. No. 46,007
Attorney for Applicants

Mailing Address:
Philips Intellectual Property & Standards
P.O. Box 3001
Briarcliff Manor, New York 10510-8001